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# The Hongkong Telegraph

**G.E. MC**

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1921. H. K. T. H.

## BUDGET DISCUSSION.

### SPEECHES BY UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

#### MR. POLLOCK ON PUBLIC WORKS.

##### Development of New Territories.

The feature of the Legislative Council meeting held this afternoon was the debate which took place on the Second Reading of the Budget Bill, which seeks to apply a sum not exceeding \$16,459,131 to the Public Service of the year 1922.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary formally proposed the second reading.

#### Hon Mr. Pollock's Speech

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock said: Sir, I am expressing in the first part of my speech the united views of my Unofficial colleagues as well as of myself. Later on I shall be adding some personal remarks of my own and my colleagues who follow me will do likewise. Whilst the Unofficial Members are in general agreement with the Budget as a whole, they desire to offer certain criticisms and to put certain questions.

In regard to the form of presenting the Budget estimates we desire to offer the following observations. We think that it would have been better (at page 612) if an additional column had been inserted headed Revised Estimate, 1921. We also think that it is advisable in dealing with Public Works Extraordinary, that there should be an additional column, headed "Estimated Expenditure to complete work" because, in the absence of such a column, it is in many cases difficult to make out whether the sum voted for 1922 completes the work in question or not. Furthermore it is a matter of interest in regard to the Finance of future years, to know how much prospective expenditure we shall have to incur in future years in connection with works now in hand or being begun.

As regards the University, we should like to know why the sum of \$600,000 does not appear as a liability in the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Colony, and while on this subject, we would express our earnest hope that, in future, no additional financial assistance from the Revenues of the Colony beyond that already agreed upon, will be required by the University.

In regard to item 4 on page 12, "Conservancy contracts," we should like to know how it comes about that the estimate for 1922, \$2,700, so much exceeds the approved estimate of \$14,600 for 1921.

#### WANCHAI GAP TRAMWAY.

As regards the projected tramway to Wanchai Gap, the Unofficial Members would suggest that the question be gone into as to whether it would not be preferable to carry up such tramway (a little to the East of Wanchai Gap) almost up to the top of Mount Cameron, as it would seem possible that with branch roads and ricksha roads at intervals from the stations on such tramway, an immense increase could be made in sites available for building at different levels on Mount Cameron, the first station from the bottom being on Back's Link, the second and third at different levels above that and the fourth station being at the top of the Tram. It may also be pointed out, if it be suggested that the time is hardly ripe for such a tram, that the tram would take some time to construct and furthermore that, when the present Pea Tramway was opened in May 1888, there were then only about a dozen houses in the Peak District, and half a dozen houses in the Maize Gap District. Moreover a tram is obviously the only feasible means of approach enabling those of moderate means to reside in the Mount Cameron District; and is also indispensable for the transport of provisions and other necessities.

#### PUBLIC WORKS ITEMS.

In regard to Public Works recent we concur with the remarks which will presently be made by the Senior Chinese Un-

official Member on the subject of levelling the road from No. 7 Police Station to the back of the Gas Works, and also as to the desirability from the point of view of the safety of the motorist, of the Government resuming the Pavillion at the junction of Park Road and Bonham Road West.

Dealing now with Public Works Extraordinary, seriatim, we have the following remarks to make—

(i) Re item 4, "Victoria Hospital, Maternity Block," we should like some explanation as to how it comes about that the Revised Estimate so far exceeds the original Estimate.

(ii) Re items 5 and 16, namely new lines for the Public Works Department and proposed Volunteer Rifle Range, we should like the Government to make it a matter of special urgency to push on with these Works and also with item 37, the Kowloon Hospital, the commencement of work on which has been very much delayed. In fact when the speaker was recently over in Kowloon the site was absolutely untouched by the hand of man.

(iii) As regards item 21 (a) Road from Wanchai to Magazine Road we should like some explanation as to why the original estimate for this item was increased from \$10,000 to \$76,000.

(iv) As regards item 23, "construction of new Queen's Statue Pier" this is another of the Works which would suggest ought to be pressed on, in the interests of the public. We understand that the \$97,000 mentioned is the total contract price for completion, and we would ask what is the contract date for completion.

(v) As regards the Praya East Reclamation Scheme, we regret to learn that the contract time for the completion of this work is 6 years, and we would inquire what steps the contractor has undertaken to adopt re-locomotives, trucks, etc. for the hastening of the work.

(vi) As regards item 74 (c) "extending Coronation Road northwards through hill (formerly K.E.L. II)" we regret to see that less progress than had been anticipated is being made this year, and we would inquire whether the estimated sum of \$12,000 for 1922 will complete the work.

(vii) Re item 96 "diaphone for signalling installation, Wanchai" we should like to know what is the contract date for completion.

(viii) Re item 107 "Refuse dump, Ching-sha-hwan," we should like some information as to the nature and purpose of this work, and as to why the estimated expenditure of \$4,000 in 1921 had to be increased to \$5,000.

With regard to the item \$5,000 for Local Public Works in the Northern District of the New Territories on page 35, we would suggest that a sum of \$500 be handed over to the District Officer South for expenditure in the Island of Cheung Chau, where the residents spend a certain amount of their own money in what would normally be regarded as public purposes.

A question has been raised as to whether the Government is now deriving as much pecuniary benefit as it reasonably might do from the running of the Ferries to Shamshui Po and Yau-mai, and the Unofficial Members would be glad if that question could be carefully inquired into before the present period of licence or extension of licence expires, especially in view of the recent considerable decrease in the price of coal.

News has been received here from time to time to the effect that Hongkong is to be included in the Imperial Wireless chain and the Unofficials would be glad to learn what information the Government can give them on the subject.

Another subject, as to the progress of which we should also like to be informed is one which has frequently been mentioned in this Council, namely, the prospect of the Kowloon Canton Railway being linked up with the Canton Hankow Railway.

#### EXCHANGES.

In conclusion of their joint remarks the Unofficial Members would strongly urge upon the Government the imperative necessity for discouraging the formation of produce Exchanges in this Colony. Such Exchanges come into existence for the mere purpose of gambling and are not intended to meet the legitimate requirements of trade and have been most strongly condemned at the recent Meeting of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai, the following resolution having been passed in regard to them—

"The Conference views with serious concern the establishment of a large number of produce and stock exchanges in Shanghai. It has reason to believe that the majority are not founded to meet the legitimate requirements of Foreign and Chinese merchants engaged in trade in Shanghai, but are enterprises of a speculative and gambling nature, and as such are a standing menace to the financial stability of Shanghai. The Conference urges the Consular Body to co-operate with the Chinese Government by supporting the Municipal Council in any steps taken for the licensing, registration and control of these Exchanges."

Mr. Pollock then proceeded to address the Council on his own behalf.

#### Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak said:—Sir, In supporting the remarks which my Honourable friend opposite has made on behalf of the Unofficial Members, may I add a few words in reference to some other subjects, which affect the Chinese.

Plenty of capital would be forthcoming from private sources for the development of the waste land from Tin Long to Fanling and Tai-po for the purpose of farming, building and industrial enterprises, if greater facilities and encouragement were given to intending investors. A scheme, in which my Chinese colleague and I and several friends, by way of encouragement to new comers, have promised to support financially, for reclaiming a large tract of submerged and partially submerged land in a certain part of the New Territories for the purpose of growing paddy, which should suffice to meet all local demands for five or six months a year, thus rendering Hongkong less dependent on outside sources for the supply of rice, has been under the consideration of the Government for several years. More than twelve months ago, we were led to expect that a lease would be granted, but we have been waiting for this elusive lease up to this very moment. Unless a radical improvement is introduced in dealing with applications for land in the New Territories, I fear that the development of the place would be slow indeed. The scheme I have mentioned should do much towards the prosperity of the locality, in that rice-mill, vegetable farms, fish ponds, and even village cottages for settlers coming from across the border, would spring up in a short space of time. While on this subject, Sir, I should like to mention that certain natives of the New Territories, who owned land and houses at the time when the place was taken over by Great Britain, and who still own such land and houses, have been much perturbed by certain rumours, which may or may not be true, that the Government would shortly enforce in the villages in the Territories certain sections of the Public Health and Building Ordinance requiring the employment of qualified architects and the submission of plans to the

Public Works Department for approval, before any old house could be reconstructed, or new houses built. Most of the people in the villages work from hand to mouth, and cannot afford to pay for what, in the circumstances, I make bold to call such luxuries. Under the present law, they can build a small house for a few hundred dollars; but if they were compelled to comply with the requirements of the ordinance, they would never be able to reconstruct their present houses, much less to build new ones. I recollect that shortly after the New Territories were taken over, a special type of houses suitable for the needs of the natives was devised in order to save them unnecessary expenses, while enabling them to comply with the law of sanitation. Why not reconstitute this design from the pigeon-hole of the Building Authority's Office, and see whether it could not be introduced? Those who call for no to build mansions, and such new buildings, could be made to comply with the Ordinance; but I respectfully submit that the majority of the population should be left with as few legal encumbrances as possible.

There is another matter about which the people of the New Territories have received a spoken word, and that is that they would not in future be allowed to sell any land without having first obtained the consent of the Government. They cannot understand this proposed law. They say that for certain land, which has been resumed by the Government, they received only one cent a square foot, while the land could have fetched 5 to 10 cents a square foot, if sold to private individuals. I do not know whether or this is true or not, but if it is, the owners have certainly been unjustly treated. They connect the rumour about the proposed law with this matter of resumption, and this attitude of mind is not conducive to the contentment of the people. If there is no foundation in the rumour, I hope that a contradiction would be made as soon as possible.

#### PUBLIC MORTUARY.

I would now deal with the public mortuary at Shek-tung-tsu. For years the inhabitants of the neighbourhood have on account of the unpleasant odour and depressing sights, repeatedly asked the Government to have it removed. The last announcement made by the Government was that it was difficult to find a suitable site to remove it to, and that as the cost of removal and rebuilding would be rather heavy, the applicants should bear a share of it. Since then many more Chinese buildings have been erected in the neighbourhood, and I submit that, for no other reasons than that of public health alone, the mortuary should no longer be allowed to remain where it is. The site, when sold, should sufficiently compensate for the expenses involved, as the value of land in that locality has risen to more than \$2 a foot, as compared with about 20 cents when the last official announcement concerning the site was made. Suitable sites are, I think, available in more isolated places, such as about the Pokfulam and Jubilee Road, or somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Kowloon Town Hospital.

#### A DANGEROUS CORNER.

I would bring to the notice of the Honourable the Director of Public Works the gradient of that part of Queen's Road West between the No. 7 Police Station and the Gas Works, which renders motor traffic difficult and dangerous. The corner of Pokfulam Road and Queen's Road West immediately in the front of that Station should be rounded off for the same reason. There is at present a private pavilion standing in the junction of Bonham Road and Park Road, which is a source of danger to the public. The site is somewhat in the shape of a triangle with a very sharp corner on the west side. To make the place worse for motor traffic, the point is further sharpened by a rockery. The walls and the building on the site obscure the view of people or vehicles going up or down Park Road and accidents more or less

serious, have already taken place in that spot, and they were entirely due to the existence of this pavilion. Park Road is very much used in going up to Robinson Road and from there down to Bonham Road. I strongly urge that the place should be at once resumed by the Government, or if that could not be done (though I do not see why), a considerable portion of it should be sliced off. It is not a question whether or not the traffic in that locality is such as will justify the cost of the resumption; it is a matter of public danger, which will grow in the near future, when the new St. Stephen's Girls' College has been built in the immediate neighbourhood.

I take this opportunity to say a few words in connection with the Deportation Ordinance, recently introduced and passed. Many Chinese view with alarm the possibilities of such an enactment. Under it, any one, whether he is a British subject or not, is liable to deportation by the mandate of the Executive. I do not say that the law would be enforced arbitrarily, but when it is so, it affords a chance, however remote, for its being so exercised. The law, as it now stands, affects certain sections of the Chinese more than it does any other people, more than even the English, for they can return to their native land, whereas the natives of Hongkong and of the New Territories have their permanent homes in these two places only, and would have nowhere else to go to, if forced out of the Colony. I submit this point for the favourable consideration of the Executive, so that the liberty and livelihood of the native-born of this Colony may be better assured.

In conclusion, Sir, I may mention that the Chinese are now very keen on opening more vernacular schools for the poorer class of Chinese children. Since the opening of the Yau-mai Temple school by Your Excellency, many more schools have been founded all over the Colony but their number is still inadequate to meet the needs of the people. The grant for such schools is bound to increase in future years.

#### Hon. Mr. Bird's Speech.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird said: Sir, I wish to associate myself fully with the words which have fallen from my colleagues and to join in the congratulations to the Government on the Budget which is now before us. I propose to make a few further remarks which may or may not have the approval of the other Unofficial Members on matters which I consider of importance.

I regret to see that further money is to be spent on the Government Civil Hospital, a building which is a standing disgrace to the Colony. It has been said by Government Officials when the question of its removal has been mooted "We can't find a site." I suggest, Sir, that a portion of Morrison Hill when cut down be utilized for the purpose and that an area sufficient to accommodate the Hospital and Lunatic Asylum be so that the buildings when erected would be slightly above the others in the neighbourhood.

I hope the Government will make a new Garden for the Peak children as soon as the new Motor road is completed, their principal play ground having been destroyed.

Will the Government consider the advisability of providing seats in Statue Square so that the children who are so frequently seen in that neighbourhood need not have to sit in the gutters? A policeman might well be stationed there to prevent the seats being occupied by coolies.

THE REFLECTOR NGE.

The question of the removal of the King's Park Reflector should be considered immediately, or failing its entire removal, some alteration in the layout of the ranges should be made. Stray bullets, probably ricochets, have been found from time to time in the walls of the Kwong Wah Hospital, and the Steam Laundry, and I have with me a bullet that went through a window in the latter building a few days ago at a height of 56 feet from the ground. A coolie working on the roads in Yau-mai

was actually struck by a bullet recently and was luckily not seriously injured. It would seem to be possible to alter the direction of the ranges by placing them E. and W. instead of N. and S. as at present. Some change in the layout of the U.S.R.C. Golf Course may be necessary.

It is to be hoped that the Government will give a sympathetic consideration to the scheme for an International Race Course and Recreation ground at Little Hongkong—a track 1 1/4 miles round could be laid out here with ample room for stands and stabling. The inside of the track could be utilized for football, cricket, and baseball grounds. The recreation grounds of the Colony are fast becoming overcrowded and some fresh outlet is urgently needed.

With regard to Land Sales the Government was asked to dispose of land by private treaty in non-urban districts and we were told that the Government could not see their way to do so as they wanted to obtain the full value of the site, so I venture to make a further suggestion which is that original applicant for the land should have the option of purchasing the lot at the price at which it is eventually knocked down. I believe this system obtains in Macao.

#### THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

With reference to the housing problem, I would ask the Government to give more assistance to the prospective householder. At the close of your speech, Sir, when introducing this Budget and touching on the housing problem you remarked:—"wide roads, good drainage, an adequate water supply, and cheap and efficient means of transport are some of the ends in view." These programmes in this year's Budget is a fine one and I admit that roads are the first consideration, but I am afraid the Government does not always behave sympathetically or co-operatively with regard to the other items, viz: drainage, water supply and transport. For instance, the Government will sell a site and make a stipulation about the water supply that either damns the whole scheme or else it causes intense irritation to the building owner. I quite understand that the Government cannot be expected to run a water or drainage service to every isolated spot on which some individual chooses to build, but I can quote a case in a district which the Government is fully aware is going to be built over to a large extent, and where they have undertaken to lay on the supply when they consider a sufficient number of houses are erected, yet they make the owner spend over a thousand dollars in taking his own pipe there to provide water for building purposes. That is neither sympathetic nor co-operative; they have promised to provide the water so why not do so at once, and whilst speaking on the subject of water supply, I suggest to the Government the laying of a pipe across the harbour at the earliest possible moment to bring water from the mainland. Only this year, in spite of the fact that we have had 16 inches rainfall above the average at the present time, the D. P. W. at one time seriously contemplated putting certain districts on the rider mains. The supply of water from the mainland is I believe inexhaustible so the sooner we bring it across this side the better.

Another grievance against the Government on behalf of the prospective house owner is the upst price of land in outlying districts that is to say for pioneers. The first lot sold in Tai-po was sold at \$100.00 per acre, and that is a reasonable rate but no pioneer as that lot disposed of to 3 cents per sq. ft., with the result that no further land has been sold there since. It would appear, Sir, that the Government is afraid lest anybody should make any money out of these transactions. Pioneers, in a district must have preferential treatment to compensate them for the risk they run in investing their money in a locality which may turn out unsuitable.

#### COST OF BUILDING.

The present cost of building is a subject which deserves more

than passing consideration, and I believe the Government could do something to help the public in this matter. There was a Societies Ordinance which prohibited the formation of trade societies without permission. That Ordinance was repealed I understand some time last year, and since then any number of societies have been formed in the building trade all of which tend to increase the price of building and to keep new workmen from settling down in the Colony. To give an example, I am credibly informed that any scaffolding arriving in the Colony has to join the Harbour Workers Guild, and has to pay an entrance fee of \$30. It will be readily understood that few men in that station of life have \$30 to spend in joining a guild consequently new scaffolding workers don't arrive. This applies to other trades as well. I would ask the Government to replace the Societies Ordinance on the Statute Book.

I was glad to see in the estimates a sum provided for a landing stage opposite Wing Wo Road, which is designed to be used as a temporary dump for building materials on landing; this will be welcomed by the Contractors for they were always being harried by the Police and fined for dumping materials on the Praya when landed from the junk. One may be sure that the Contractor takes this into account when making his tender and it is one of the items that goes towards increasing the cost of building. Another item which often is costly to the building owner is the disposal of surplus soil during the formation of a site, and I would ask the Government to give more assistance in this matter and not impose such drastic conditions upon any permit is granted. It will be noticed when the Government builds a road the soil is allowed to be dumped over the side apparently without let or hindrance but any private owner doing so immediately is mulcted in a fine. The matters I have mentioned, if sympathetically dealt with, would go far to help reduce the cost of building in the Colony.

(Continued on Page 4.)

#### News in To-day's New Advertisements.

- A Hudson Speedster Motor Car for sale.—Page 4.
- The First Tournament of the Hongkong Boxing Association takes place at the Theatre Royal on November 26.—Page 4.
- Mrs. Eccles is prepared to train those desirous of singing for opera.—Page 4.
- Lammert's have a sale of Miscellaneous Goods on November 17.—Page 4.
- There will be a Bazaar and Fete at Chater Bungalow Grounds, Kowloon on November 19.—Page 4.
- Butterfield and Swire advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the S.S. Knight Companion from New York.—Page 4.
- There is a change of programme to-day at the Coronet.—Page 12.
- Warren advertises a reduction in the price of Porcelain Lined Baths.—Page 3.
- Lucie Crawford have a large selection in the newest styles and colours of Jaeger's wool wear for Ladies.—Page 3.
- The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company have appointed Dodwell and Co. their principal agents in the Colony.—Page 4.
- There will be a meeting of creditors of the Hongkong Mercantile Co. on the December 12.—Page 4.
- Neble's have an advertisement regarding Malted Milk on page 7.
- To-day's Exchange. The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7 1/2d.
- The Weather. 2 p.m. Barometer—29.87 Temperature—78° Humidity—40°.
- Lighting-Up Time. Lighting-up time to-day, 5 1/2 p.m.



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## SHANGHAI RACES.

## The "Off" Day.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Nov. 12.

The chief event on Saturday was the Grand National Steeplechase, over Morris' water jump, twice round and in. There were four starters and the result was as follows:

Mr. Henry Morris' Peterfield

Mr. Compex's Old Bull

Mr. Rick's Liability (Mr. Boyd)

Won by two lengths, the same

distance between second and third

We are indebted to the Hong

kong Club for the following results

The Sub Griffin Handicap—

Winners, Tls. 3d. Second, Tls. 15d.

Third, Tls. 75. Handicap for

Subscription Griffin of the

Meeting that have started in at

least Two Races. One mile and a

quarter.

Mr. P. Hinde's Kobe

Mr. J. Spotts Lass Call III

Mr. Day's Daisyland

Time: 2 mins. 43 3/5 secs.

The Autumn Handicap—Win-

ners, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200

Third, Tls. 400. A Handicap for

Ponies that have started in at

least Two Races of 1 mile or over,

at this Meeting. One mile and a

quarter.

Messrs. Potts and Hayim's Fight-

ing King (Mr. Hill)

Mr. Hellebic's Ajax

Mr. Toeg's Wilson

Time: 2 Mins 37 1/5 secs.

The Griffin Handicap—Win-

ners, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200 Third,

Tls. 100. A Handicap for Grif-

fin of this Meeting that have started

in at least Two Races—One mile

and a quarter.

Mr. F. S. Gibbins' Sandy Bay

Mr. William McEwan's Larissa

Mr. T. A. Spedding's Havelock

(Mr. Vids) and Mr. C. M. Mistry

light, (Mr. Knoll), which came in

second and third respectively, were

disqualified.

Time: 2 mins. 41 4/5 secs.

The Consolation Cup—Win-

ners, Tls. 100. Second, Tls. 200. Third,

Tls. 100. For China Ponies that

have started in at least Two Races

of 1 mile or over at this meeting,

and that have not won a Race at

this meeting—One mile and a

quarter.

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Hongkong

Chief (Mr. Hill)

Mr. Nugget's Pilgrim

Messrs. Potts and Hayim's

Allied King (Mr. Hill)

Time: 2 mins. 40 5/5 secs.

The Manchu Stakes—Win-

ners, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200.

Third, Tls. 100. For China Ponies

Griffin of this Meeting that have

started in at least Two Races of

1 mile or over, and that have not

won a Race at this Meeting—Five

furlongs.

Capt. Robinson's Fleetsburg

Mr. Hill

Mr. C. M. Mistry

Mr. Wm. McEwan's

Lymouth Mr. Springfield

Time: 2 mins. 47 1/5 secs.

The Nil Desperandum Cup

—Winners, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150.

Third, Tls. 75. For China Ponies

that have started in at least Two

Races of 1 mile or over at this

Meeting, and that have not won a

Race at this Meeting—Five fur-

longs.

Messrs. Potts and Hayim's

Mighty King (Mr. Hill)

Messrs. C. and H. White's

Victoria (Mr. Bauld)

Mr. Wakelam's Marlow

(Mr. Springfield)

Time: 1 min. 18 4/5 secs.

The Griffin Nil Desperandum

Cup—Winners, Tls. 300. Second,

Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For Griffin-

and Subscription Griffin of this

Meeting that have started in at

least Two Races and that have not

won a Race—Five furlongs.

Mr. Robinson's The Dark Bird

(Mr. Brand)

Mr. Liddell's Deaclet

Mr. Liddell

Mr. William McEwan's Lariga

(Mr. Sleep)

Time: 1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

The Malacca Race—Winners, Tls. 300.

Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75.

The following Prizes will be

paid to Winning Riders—Win-

ners, \$50. Second, \$30. Third, \$20.

For all China Ponies that have

started in at least Two Races of 1

mile or over at this Meeting, and

that have not won a Race at this

Meeting. Ponies to be ridden by

Licensed Native Riders in Racine

Colours. No Whip or Spurs allow-

ed. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Maillie's Trille

Mr. J. P. B. Eastwood's

Bachelor Tax

Mr. Liddell's Carlington

Time: 2 mins. 40 secs.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## WASHINGTON CONFERENCE OPENED.

Washington, Nov. 12.

Speculation at Washington on the eve of the Conference leads to the belief that America will frankly offer to renounce naval armament in so far as the programme disquiets Japan. The former will propose the limitation of naval armaments proportionately to national coast lines, England being classed at the head in his respect. America will then ask to be allowed to complete the building of her own fleet, which Japan and England will either refuse or make counter-propositions to. The American plan for China is said to leave Japan in possession of the territory in Manchuria, excepting Sakhalin, a zone of influence to be granted Japan in Mongolia, the open door for China to be proposed and the suppression of all zones of influence there, arrangements being made for the improvement of Chinese railways by American capital.

The non-continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is also covered by the American plans. Meantime delegates of other nations preserve complete silence about the views they are likely to advance, awaiting the submission of definite suggestions by America and an indication on what line discussions will be followed. China's attitude is arousing much curiosity, especially among the Japanese at Washington, who think it likely, in view of the internal disturbances in China, that her delegates will take up a strong attitude as the best means of uniting the opinions among the different factions. There is an impression, however, that Japan is not inclined to go too far in concessions, and the possibility is foreshadowed that the Conference will see extended discussions between these two countries.

## The Procedure.

After the election of officers to the Washington Conference, two committees will be appointed, namely, an Armaments Committee, on which representatives of the five great Powers will sit, and the other on the Far East, on which other nations at the Conference will also be represented. The Conference will then adjourn until November 15th to enable the committees to reconcile any conflict of opinion regarding the scope of the Conference.

## French Delegates' Satisfaction.

On November 11th M. Briand and M. Viviani called by appointment at the residence of Senator Lodge and conferred for an hour concerning the Conference. Both later expressed satisfaction with the result. M. Viviani said that the business of the Conference will be finished quickly, adding "the main business will conclude on December 12th, although details must be worked out by experts later."

M. Briand said he entered the Conference earnestly desirous to reach a common understanding that would give the world peace of mind instead of armed peace. He saw no reason why they should not separate a few weeks after defining how the interests of one became the interests of all.

## Japan Confident.

The Japanese delegation, in an official statement to-day, says: "Japan approaches the Conference confident that it will succeed and sure that a foundation will be laid for international agreement which will make limitation of armaments a simple matter. Japan, in common with other countries, demands relief from the burden of armaments threatening to strangle her industrial development. The Japanese delegation is therefore prepared to join other nations in any just policy that may remove misunderstanding and in any programme of arms limitation that assures our national security. We are sure of our position and ready to let it speak for itself. We want the world to learn our position from the Conference itself and form its own judgment."

## A Worthy Prelude to Conference Labours.

The British delegation, in a statement to-day, says: "The stately impressive symbolism of America's mourning her sons and daughters dead in the cause of liberty, has deeply moved the hearts of their British comrades. They regard it as a worthy prelude to the labours of the Conference, to which the British Empire delegation, representing all parts of the British Empire, look for aid in the task of extricating the world from the unhappy conditions into which war has plunged it, and making peace secured at so great a cost the inalienable heritage of mankind."

## Delicate Position of British Delegation.

The position of the British delegation appears most delicate. It seems probable that Britain will declare herself the friend of America, but the ally of Japan. If certain American circles ever planned to prevent the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, this hope can never be realised; but there is a tendency in influential British quarters to restrict the scope of the Alliance by defining clearly the circumstances wherein it might be exercised. The correspondent asserts that the American delegation intends to submit to the Conference a plan for naval disarmament, which will include a special Anglo-Japanese-American convention, pledging the parties not to undertake any naval construction within a given period except to replace obsolete ships; and also undertaking that Japan and the United States will not fortify their respective Pacific territories.

## Hope Rather Than Confidence.

London, Nov. 12.

Hope for the happy outcome of the Washington Conference, rather than confident expectation, is the keynote of sentiments expressed by to-day's leader writers. Civilisation, they declare, is at the crossroads, but satisfaction is extracted from the fact that the great military autocracies of recent times are in ruins. While the voice of Democracy will rule at Washington, a warning is issued against exaggerated anticipations of what the Conference is likely to be able to accomplish, in view of the vast practical issues of the most varied and embarrassing character demanding attention.

## THE OPENING.

## Prayer for Untold Blessings.

Washington, Nov. 12.

The Conference opened at 10.30 this morning with prayer by President Harding's pastor, the Reverend Abernethy, who prayed that untold blessing would descend upon the world as the result of this auspicious day.

President Harding then spoke. His opening declaration the Conference would signify influence the world was cheered, and there was a similar demonstration when President Harding asked how civilisation could justify the destruction caused by Great War, while the audience rose to their feet and applauded the assertion in his peroration, that "four hundred million frankly want less of armament, none want war."

The Conference Hall was resplendent with colour. Military and Naval attaches were in full uniform, and the galleries were crowded with a distinguished assemblage of Military, Naval and Government leaders from all parts of the world. The actual participants in the Conference wore conventional diplomatic attire. When President Harding departed, Mr. Hughes announced that French and English would be the official languages of the Conference. Mr. Briand replied thanking Mr. Hughes, and then Mr. Balfour nominated Mr. Hughes for the chairmanship, saying that President Harding had given the Conference a lead and the motto "Sincerity, Honesty and Honour," adding that the nation which offered the Conference hospitality was entitled to provide the Chairman.

## President Harding's Inaugural Address.

President Harding, in his inaugural speech, said the conclusions of the Conference would signify influence the fortunes of the world. It was an earnest of the awakened consciences of twentieth century civilisations. The call came not from the United States alone but from a war-weary world thirsting for better relationships. All thoughtful people desired to see war outlawed.

"The United States welcomes you with unselfish hands, we harbour no fears, have no selfish ends, suspect no enemy and contemplate or apprehend no conquest. Content with what we have, we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do, with you, that nobler thing which no nation can do alone. No pride need be humbled, no nationality submerged, but I would have mergence of minds committing us all to less preparation for war and more enjoyment of a fortunate peace. If finer sentiments were not urging the cold, hard facts of the excessive cost, and the eloquence of economics, would urge a reduction in armaments. I welcome you not alone in goodwill and high purpose, but with high faith. We are met for the service of mankind. I hope for an understanding which will emphasise the guarantees of peace and for commitments to less burdens and a better order which will tranquillize the world."

Mr. Balfour nominated Mr. Hughes as Chairman of the Conference.

## Mr. Hughes Outlines Naval Limitation Plan.

Mr. Hughes, the head of the American delegation, outlined the naval limitation plan for a naval shipbuilding holiday, involving the abandonment of all building programmes and the scrapping of the older ships of the present navy.

## Later.

Mr. Hughes, outlining the American naval limitation plan, laid down four general principles. Firstly, the abandonment of all capital ships on the building programme, actual or projected; secondly, the scrapping of certain older ships; thirdly, generally speaking, regard should be had to the existing naval strength of Powers concerned; Fourthly, capital ship tonnage should be used as a measurement of the strength of navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft should be prescribed.

Under this proposal Britain would cease the construction of four new ships of the Hood type, scrap all her second first line battleships to the George V. class; Japan would abandon plans for two battleships and four battle cruisers, not yet laid down scrap three capital ships and four battle cruisers, building, and all ten dreadnoughts of the second line; the United States would scrap fifteen battleships, new building, and fifteen older battleships.

As a replacement programme, Mr. Hughes proposed that no more capital ships should be laid down in the next decade and the maximum replacement of tonnage be fixed, providing eventually for half a million tons each for the United States and Britain, and three hundred thousand tons for Japan, a proviso to be included permitting the replacement of twenty year old capital ships and prohibiting the construction of any ship built in replacement with tonnage exceeding thirty-five thousand.

## As They Will Be.

Washington, Nov. 12.

Additional particulars of the extent of Mr. Hughes naval plan outlined at the Conference is to be gathered from the statement. This provides for the immediate destruction of 65 capital fighting ships, aggregating 1,573,000 tons.

Within three months after the agreement, the naval establishment of Britain will consist of 22 ships, the United States 18, Japan 10. The total tonnage of each of the Powers in cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers would be: Britain and the United States each 450,000 tons; Japan 270,000 tons. The British and United States submarine total will each be 90,000 tons and Japan's 40,000. The total aeroplane carriers allowed to Britain and the United States will each be 80,000 tons, and to Japan 48,000.

No Government whose whole present tonnage exceeds the prescribed limit would be required to scrap the excess until replacements have begun. Cruisers of seventeen years old would be replaced by new constructions. Similarly destroyers, flotilla leaders and submarines would be replaced when twelve years old and aeroplane carriers when twenty. The limitation of aeroplane construction is not detailed, but it is declared that regulations must be provided to govern the conversion of merchant craft for war purposes. Existing unarmoured surface craft of under 5,000 tonnage are excepted from the terms of the agreement, and all auxiliary surface craft whose keels are already laid would be completed.

## The Reduced Fleets.

Each party to the agreement would undertake to inform the others regarding all details of construction and replacement. Should the American plan be adopted, the United States capital ships, three months after the agreement, would consist of the Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nevada, Texas, New York, Arkansas, Wyoming, Utah, Florida, North Dakota and Delaware, aggregating 500,650.

The British capital ships would be the Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Resolution, Ramillies, Revenge, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Valiant, Barham, Malaya, Benbow, Emperor of India, Ironclade, Marlborough, Erin, King George V., Centurion, Ajax, Hood, Renown, Repulse and Tiger, aggregating 604,450 tons.

Japan's capital ships would be the Nagato, Hinga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fusa, Settsu, Kirishima, Harusa, Hiyel, and Kongo, aggregating 299,700 tons.

## General Secretary Chosen.

Mr. John W. Garrett, ex-United States Minister at The Hague, has been chosen as General Secretary of the Disarmament Conference. In the course of his address, Mr. Hughes explained that the Conference was restricted to the principal Powers because they mainly control the armament of the world and are able to limit it. It was recognised, however, that other Powers were interested in the Far East, hence the invitation to Belgium, China, Netherlands, and Portugal.

He declared that the inclusion of the proposal to discuss the Pacific and Far Eastern questions was not in order to embarrass the agreement for limitation of armaments but to support the understanding by an endeavour to reach a common understanding as regards principles and policies to be followed in the Far East, and thus greatly diminish, and if possible wholly remove, the discernible sources of controversy.

## The Sacrifices Compared.

Mr. Hughes recalled the ex-Kaiser's threat to decline to participate in a proposed disarmament conference when it was suggested by Mr. Elihu Root sixteen years ago.

Mr. Hughes showed that the proposals as they affected the United States would mean scrapping six battle cruisers, seven battleships on the ways and two battleships launched. The total tonnage of the new capital ships when completed would be 618,000, and the total tonnage of the older battleships to be scrapped, up to but not including the Delaware and North Dakota would exceed 250,000. It was proposed that Britain should discontinue the construction of four ships of the Hood type, displacing 172,000 tons, and with nineteen other capital ships to be scrapped, her total tonnage reduction would be 583,000. It was proposed that Japan should abandon the programme of ships laid down, including eight battleships and four cruisers. This would not involve stoppage of construction, as they had not yet been begun.

Secondly, Japan would scrap the capital ship Mutsu, which had been launched, and the Tosa and Kago, under construction, also the battleships Amagi and Akagi, under construction, and the Atsuta, and Takao, not yet laid down. The total number to be scrapped under this provision would be seven, and the total tonnage of these new capital ships, if completed, would be 289,100.

Thirdly, Japan would scrap all pre-Dreadnought battleships of the second line, including ships up to but not including the Settsu; that is scrapping ten old ships, of a total tonnage of 159,823.



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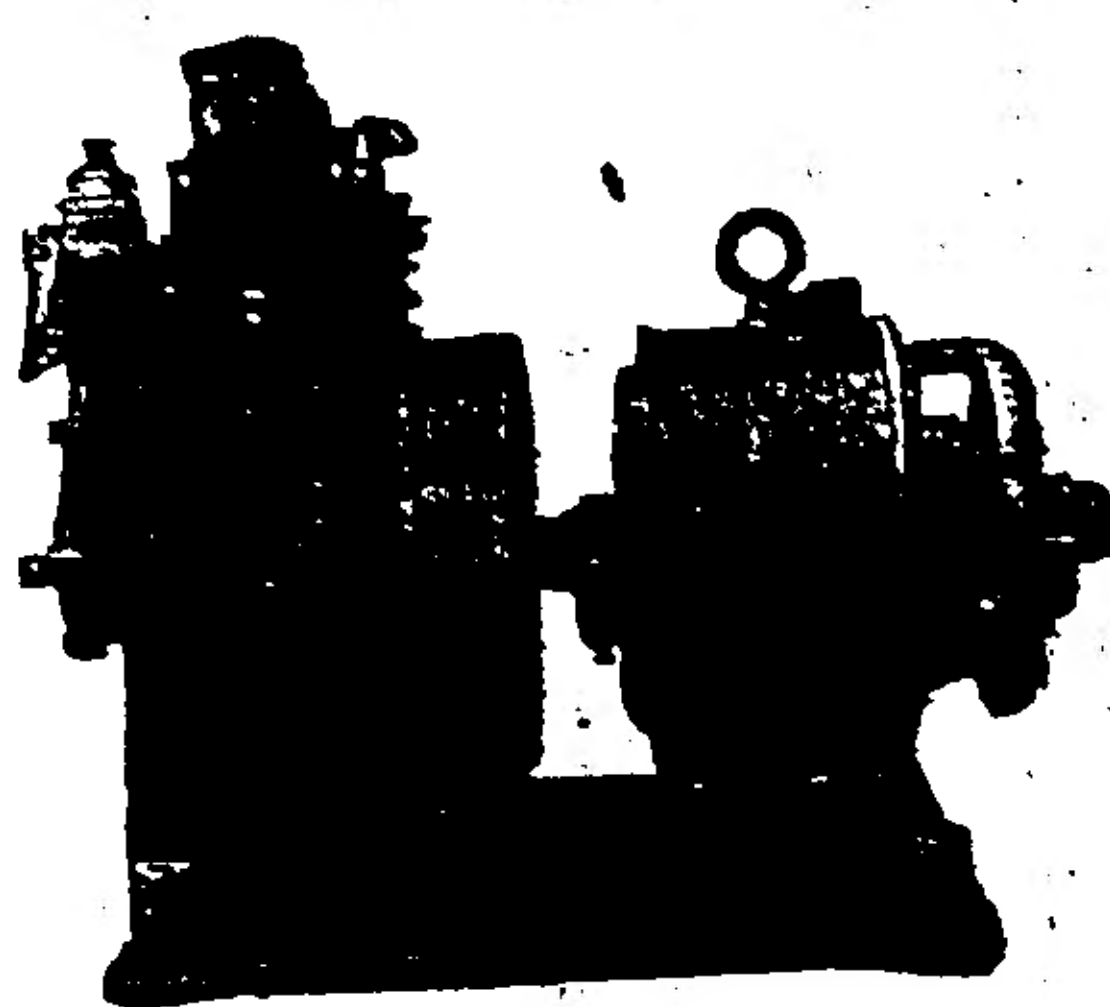
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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS

Continued from page 2.

## WASHINGTON CONFERENCE OPENED.

Proposals Drastic And Severe.

All the delegates regard Mr. Hughes' proposals as more drastic and far more severe than expected. Nevertheless, there seems to be general unanimity of opinion that the proposal, even if finally modified, will form a splendid basis for discussion. The delegates approve Mr. Hughes' idea of forthwith stating the maximum cuts contemplated.

The British naval missioners are most surprised at the far-reaching nature of the memorandum and its preciseness of details.

M. Briand declared, "It is an excellent beginning. Mr. Hughes immediately closed with the realities and laid down a straight-forward proposal." Signor Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, endorsed the clear, courageous statement and paid a tribute to American sincerity in laying all her cards on the table.

## AMERICA'S UNKNOWN HERO.

Washington, Nov. 12.

Mr. President Wilson was the object of a touching and popular tribute at the conclusion of the ceremonies in connection with the Unknown Warrior. There was a great non-partisan demonstration before the residence of Mr. Wilson, who came out and received the Committee, whose Chairman said: "We congratulate you, the wounded soldier of the world war, on regaining health. Your work shall not die." Mr. Wilson movingly replied, speaking for the first time since his illness. The national song was taken up. Mr. Wilson threw a kiss to the crowd and Mrs. Wilson wept.

## SERIOUS SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Riga, Nov. 12.

It is reported from Moscow that a member of the Menshevik or Socialist revolutionary party attempted to assassinate M. Tchitcherine, Foreign Commissary, in the latter's reception room on Nov. 11th, firing two shots which both missed. The assailant was arrested. He declared he acted under the order of his party. Within two hours three thousand Mensheviks were arrested in mass. House searches were carried out on November 5th and 6th in Moscow and elsewhere, resulting in further wholesale arrests of Mensheviks, also the Communist leaders Lunacharski and Sklianski and many Bolsheviks on unknown charges.

Great dissension exists in Soviet Government circles. The message added Tchitcherine, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Communist revolution, held an official reception at his residence. The British agent was among those present.

## REMEMBRANCE DAY.

London, Nov. 12.

Impressive scenes marked Remembrance Day, as the Armistice Anniversary is now called. "People wore poppies, which were the emblem of the occasion. The two minutes' silence was observed most reverentially and rigorously. There was an enormous gathering at the Cenotaph, where numerous wreaths were deposited by representatives of His Majesty and the Royal Family, and also by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Cabinet. After the period of silence had elapsed, the assembly sang the hymn: "God our Help in Ages Past," followed by the National Anthem. The famous flag of Ypres, resting on the Unknown Warrior's tomb in the Abbey, was dedicated by the Dean of Westminster with solemn pomp.

## GERMANY'S FINANCIAL PREDICAMENT.

Paris, Nov. 11.

Gold ingots, to the value of nearly a million sterling par, were discovered, concealed in a locomotive about to cross the Danish frontier from Germany. The financial predicament notwithstanding, the German Government has recently authorized the importation of large quantities of Swiss laces and Italian wines. Both facts give substance to the popular belief that the German Government is organizing its bankruptcy in order to escape its liabilities.—Havas.

## FRENCH WRITER DECORATED.

Paris, Nov. 11.

The Turkish Parliament has decided to bestow on another French writer, M. Pierre Loti, the honorary Turkish citizenship. M. Loti wrote a number of books pertaining to Eastern life, notably in Japan, and is an admirer of Islamic institutions.

## BELGIAN ECONOMIC MISSION.

Brussels, Nov. 12.

The Belgian Economic Mission, initiated by the Government, is starting to South America, and Central America in a few days to discover new commercial outlets.

## EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

## COMMERCIAL VISITORS.

Singapore, Nov. 13.

Trade delegations from West Australia and San Francisco have arrived simultaneously, with the object of promoting business relations with Malaya.

## SINGAPORE'S ARMISTICE DAY.

Singapore, Nov. 12.

Armistice Day was celebrated throughout Malaya. The Governor and G.O.C. attended a dinner of ex-Servicemen in Singapore.

## JAVA-AMERICAN TRADE.

Singapore, Nov. 12.

A Netherlands Indian branch of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce of New York has been established at Batavia to foster trade relations and improve communications, banking and postal facilities.

## CRICKET.

## HONGKONG v. UNITED SERVICES.

The game between Hongkong Cricket Club and the United Services, which was opened on Friday, concluded on Saturday, the services winning by an innings and 38 runs. The United Services completed the respectable total of 238 runs and when stumps were drawn Hongkong had five wickets down for 71 runs. P. W. Hamilton and H. H. Benson continued the innings on Saturday and took the score to 96 at which figure Benson was run out. The innings closed for 115, of which Hamilton contributed 51 including four fours. Going in a second time 150 runs in arrears, Hongkong's task was hopeless. Peatee was the only batsman to reach double figures. His 45 included seven boundary shots.

Scores:

United Services..... 238

Hongkong, 1st Innings.

P. J. de Rome, c. Johnson, b. Wallace.....	5
J. E. Pearce, c. Wyndham, b. Macdonald.....	25
R. E. A. Webster, b. Wallace.....	1
P. H. Farthing, c. Oliver, b. Wallace.....	5
E. W. Hamilton, c. Davies.....	31
E. G. G. Lammett, l. b. w. Edwards.....	16
E. B. Reed, l. b. w. Wallace.....	0
H. H. Benson, run out.....	15
M. M. Watson, c. Chambers, b. Davies.....	4
L. J. Davies, b. Davies.....	0
R. E. O. Bird, not out.....	3
Extras.....	13
Total.....	118

Bowling analysis—

Davies.....	6	1	16	3
Macdonald.....	14	3	39	1
Wallace.....	11	3	24	4
Edwards.....	2	13	1	1
Crole Rees.....	2	6	—	—
Extras.....	1	7	—	—

2nd Innings.

P. J. de Rome, l. b. w. Wallace.....	1
E. W. Hamilton, c. Wallace, b. Edwards.....	4
T. E. Pearce, b. Crole Rees.....	45
R. E. A. Webster, at Franks, b. Macdonald.....	0
P. H. Farthing, b. Crole Rees.....	7
E. G. G. Lammett, c. Chambers, b. Greig.....	4
H. H. Benson run out.....	4
L. J. Davies, c. Crole Rees, b. Greig.....	1
E. B. Reed, b. Chambers.....	8
E. O. Bird, not out.....	5
M. M. Watson, b. Chambers.....	9
Extras.....	0
Total.....	112

Bowling analysis—

Davies.....	7	1	15	—
Edwards.....	7	2	15	1
Wallace.....	4	—	21	1
Macdonald.....	5	—	16	1
Crole Rees.....	5	1	16	2
Extras.....	2	1	6	2
Chambers.....	2	—	9	2

## C.R.C. v. University.

With the valuable help of A. A. Rumjahn the University almost effected a crushing defeat upon C.R.C. in a League match on the latter's ground. Playing in the moonlight, C.R.C. managed to draw. Scores:

University.	
A. A. Rumjahn, c. Ching, b. Hunt.....	63
F. E. Yarb, c. Ching, b. Lee.....	26
P. A. R. Diamond, run out.....	6
Vickers, b. Hunt.....	17
Hobbs, c. Ching, b. Choo.....	1
T. P. Poon, c. Wong, b. Hoo.....	7
M. H. Ruffey, c. Wong, b. Ching.....	13
D. K. Samy, c. Kew, b. Lee.....	13
M. B. Osman, c. Hall, b. Ching.....	0
Extras.....	1
Total.....	137

University.

Ching.....

Lee.....

Wong.....

Hoo.....

Choo.....

Hunt.....

Samy.....

Osman.....

Extras.....

Total.....

137

137

137

137

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E. Hong, l. b. w., Lee.....	0	G. Grimmett, b Brawn.....	4
T. O. Yeoh, not out.....	0	G. Carpenter, b Overy.....	0
Extras.....	10	T. H. King, 5 Spinks.....	20
Total.....	105	W. Kelly, b Lawrence, Brawn.....	12
Bowling analysis.—		F. Booker, L.b.w. Spinks.....	9
		C. Earnshaw, b Spinks.....	11
Hunt.....	9	A. Baker, b Spinks.....	6
Ching.....	16	N. S. Condon, b Spinks.....	0
Lee.....	10.5	V. C. Hallam, not out.....	3
Choo.....	3	Extras.....	7

C.R.C.

G. Lee, b. Ho.....	10
C. Choo, b. Yeoh.....	18
G. Hall, c. Rumjahn, b. Yeoh.....	2
J. Wong, c. Rumjahn, b. Redmond.....	14
W. Lock Wei, c. Ruffey, b. Rumjahn.....	6
H. Ching, c. Ong, b. Rumjahn.....	6
Lo Man pun, c. Poon, b. Rumjahn.....	10
H. C. Hunt, b. Rumjahn.....	11
M. K. Lo, b. Rumjahn.....	2
A. J. Kew, not out.....	6
Choo Man wren, not out.....	1
Extras.....	42
Total (nine wks).....	98

Bowling analysis—

Hoolin.....	10	2	18	1
T. F. Yeoh.....	6	—	27	2
P. A. Redmond.....	7	—	19	1
A. A. Rumjahn.....	10	—	15	5
B. H. Ong.....	2	—	4	—

Total.....

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TO LET—One office in No. 4 Queen's Road Central to be let. For particulars apply to bank of China.

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FOR SALE—HUDSON SPEED-STER CAR 1920 model, four seat wire wheel, with two extra wheels and tires, spot light, two electric horns, converted to Magneto ignition, very powerful 16 H.P. engine. Price \$500.—Apply Sp. driver to "H.K. News Telegraph."

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## FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Steamer for Haiphong and Hoihow. Leave on Thursday, 18th Nov. 1921. The steamer is a new one, 1,000 tons. Apply, Peak Hotel.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th, 15th and 16th November 1921.

commencing each day at 11 a.m. (with a fifteen minute interval from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m.)

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A unique opportunity for collectors.

Intending purchasers will please note that all the lots will be on view on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 10th, 11th, and 12th November 1921, after which latter date many of the large pieces will be removed until such time as they are actually put up for sale. This is to enable the auctioneer to reserve the entire floor space of the store for the seating accommodation of intending purchasers.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

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## A BAZAAR &amp; FETE.

In aid of the Ministering Children's League and Kowloon British School Games Fund will be held in the grounds at CHATER RUNG-LOW, KOWLOON, on 10th, November. Commencing at 1.30 p.m. under the patronage of LADY STEUBBS.

Work Stall, Sweet Stall, Bran Tub, Shooting the Chute, Aunt Sally's, Coconut Shies, Boxing, Rifle Range, Tying the Strong, Fortu-teller, Refreshments, Entertainment, etc., etc.

A play entitled "THE FRY CHAIN" will be performed by the pupils of the School.

Entrance Adults 25 cents. Children 20 cents.

## HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

First TOURNAMENT of Season. THURSDAY, November 16th, at 9.15 p.m.

Main Event: Featherweight (Champion) of the Colony. Teddy Neal Hongkong.

Leading Sucker Britt H.M.S. "Cannon"

Prizes \$5—(1st prize) \$3—(2nd prize) \$1—(3rd prize) \$1—(4th prize) \$1—(5th prize) \$1—(6th prize) \$1—(7th prize) \$1—(8th prize) \$1—(9th prize) \$1—(10th prize) \$1—(11th prize) \$1—(12th prize) \$1—(13th prize) \$1—(14th prize) \$1—(15th prize) \$1—(16th prize) \$1—(17th prize) \$1—(18th prize) \$1—(19th prize) \$1—(20th prize) \$1—(21st prize) \$1—(22nd prize) \$1—(23rd prize) \$1—(24th prize) \$1—(25th prize) \$1—(26th prize) \$1—(27th prize) \$1—(28th prize) \$1—(29th prize) \$1—(30th prize) \$1—(31st prize) \$1—(32nd prize) \$1—(33rd prize) \$1—(34th prize) \$1—(35th prize) \$1—(36th prize) \$1—(37th prize) \$1—(38th prize) \$1—(39th prize) \$1—(40th prize) \$1—(41st prize) \$1—(42nd prize) \$1—(43rd prize) \$1—(44th prize) \$1—(45th prize) \$1—(46th prize) \$1—(47th prize) \$1—(48th prize) \$1—(49th prize) \$1—(50th prize) \$1—(51st prize) \$1—(52nd prize) \$1—(53rd prize) \$1—(54th prize) \$1—(55th prize) \$1—(56th prize) \$1—(57th prize) \$1—(58th prize) \$1—(59th prize) 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M. C. L. BAZAAR.

A Huge Success.

Round about two and a half thousand persons visited Government House grounds on Saturday, on the occasion of the annual bazaar of the Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League. Last year the League was able to contribute \$10,000 to charity, but it is believed that this year the bazaar has been an even greater success. The Ministering Children's League, it may be mentioned, was started some twenty-five or thirty years ago and its object is to enable children of any race or creed to perform work for charities. The League has become stronger and has grown year by year, and it is now amalgamated with the Women's Guild, the two bodies making a most successful combination. Right from the commencement the leading ladies in the Colony have taken a great interest in the work of the League and some of its keenest supporters in the past were Lady Lugard and Lady May.

The League has done much to help local charities, some of the institutions which have benefited being the Netherland Hospital, French Convent Hospital, Italian Convent Hospital, London Missionary Society's Training House, Baxter Mission, Church Missionary Society (Victoria House), Fairleigh Home and the Blind and Foundlings Home.

The League has also supported the following charitable institutions at Home: Orphan Hospital (col), Trafalgar Home for Orphans (col), Merchant Service Guild, Royal Soldiers' Orphans Guild and the Orphans Homes of Scotland.

The visitors commenced to pour into Government House grounds quite early in the afternoon and by half past two there was a crowd around the stalls. His Excellency formally declared the bazaar open and then the fun began. All the stalls contained an attractive display of wares and the ladies in charge were not behind in introducing their stocks to prospective customers. Pictures and tablecloths, vases and attractive little boxes for the dressing table, and all the other little nick-nacks usually exposed for sale on such occasions were all there and were finding ready purchasers. Furs strings were liberally opened, everybody thoroughly entering into the fun of the thing and helping on the good cause for which the bazaar was in aid. Indeed, many of the wares bore a little tinge of "sold" before the business commenced.

The children had a fine old time. There were all sorts of attractions for them and all were patronised by the kiddies all the afternoon. The Goldfish Stall, under the capable direction of Col. Nicholson; the Bran Pie, run by Mrs. Gerrard and Mrs. Angus; the Lucky Well and the Naval chute, looked after by the boys in blue; the Punch and Judy show, run by Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. R. Sutherland, and Mr. Lager in the picturesque garb of snowmen; and the fortune telling tent, under Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Roffey, all did brisk business, and great credit is due to these ladies and gentlemen for the success they made of their particular features.

One of the most interesting stalls was the "Mayflower," a replica of the famous vessel in which the pilgrim Fathers journeyed to America. This stall was run by a number of ladies who all looked

very charming in their Puritan costumes. The Blue Stall looked very picturesque, the Nursery Stall showed a great deal of originality, and the stalls run by the St. Paul's and St. Stephen's Schools are worthy of mention, but all the stalls presented a most attractive appearance and it is not easy to discriminate between them.

The proceedings were enlivened by music contributed by the Willis Band, under the capable direction of Bandmaster Eason, and the N.C.O.s, the Girl Guides and the Boy Scouts rendered valuable assistance and all contributed to make the bazaar a success.

The Children's Concert held on a stage fitted up in the ballroom of the House was one of the most charming features of the day. There were two items—"The Dance of the Muppies" and "A Toy Shop Frolic." Both were exceedingly well performed and great credit is due to Mrs. F. C. Hall, Mrs. Grayburn, Miss Edkins and Miss Ram, who are responsible for making the entertainment a success.

The following are the names of those who took part:

Part I.

"The Dance of the Muppies." The old Cottage Woman: Margaret Cameron.  
The Muppies: Fannie Nicholson, Alison Nicholson, Honour Hancock, Rosamund Hancock, Jean Bird, Peggy Horrell, Theodora Cameron.

Part II.

"A Toyshop Frolic."  
Girl Dolls: Honour Hancock, Rosamund Hancock, Sheila Lang, Peggy Horrell, Jean Horrell, Theodora Cameron, Ruth McElverry, Jean Bird.  
Fairies: Rosamund Hancock, Pamela D. Well, Betty O'Hare.  
French Waiters: Alphonse—Cyril Bell, Gaston—John Bell.  
Dutch Dolls: Hansel—Michael Young, Gretel—Anne Beddingfeld.  
Soldiers: Jack Breakpear, Sandy Nott, Bruce Sutherland, Dick Shiner, Philip Stubbs.  
Babies: Nancy Horrell, Heather Kent, Judy Smith, Mary Smith, Daphne Oliver.  
Golligoll: Lewis MacDougall.  
During the afternoon there were many raffish held, the results of which have not yet been announced. It is worthy of note however, that a dog from the Dog's Home fetched \$30.  
Naval and Dockyard Stall: (The Mayflower) Mrs. Bowden assisted by Mrs. King Salter, Mrs. Campbell Samson, Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Hamilton Briers, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Stern, Mr. Church, Mrs. Syrett, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Bickford, Mrs. and Miss Lumerton, Mrs. Prickett, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Rudd, Mrs. Ascher, Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Brookshaw and Mrs. Bowden-Smith.

Military Stall (Blue): Lady Kirkpatrick assisted by Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Shewell, Mrs. Maugham, Mrs. White, Mrs. Westlake, Mrs. Tomlin, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Delacour, Miss Tunley, Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. Collinson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Cheseley, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Massey and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Wyndham and Captain Cartwright supervised the cash takings.  
Peek Stall: Mrs. L. A. Prentz assisted by Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Ram, Mrs. Forayth, Mrs. Grayburn, Mrs. Dyer Bell, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. E. H. Hall, Miss H. Irving, and Miss Mitchell.

Police Stall: Mrs. T. H. King assisted by Mrs. Burdington, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Garrod, Mrs. Angus and Mrs. Boulger.  
Kowloon Stall: Mrs. Shastain assisted by Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. and Miss Davidson.

Victoria Stall (Nursery): Mrs. Middleton Smith assisted by Lady Brunyate, Mrs. Koch, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Grant-Smith and Mrs. Hilton.  
Quarry Bay Stall: Mrs. Reid assisted by Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. Swann.

St. Paul's School Stall: Miss Woon assisted by staff and students.  
St. Stephen's School Stall: Miss Middleton Smith assisted by Mrs. Cavalier, Miss Hazland and staff and students.

Bellios School Stall: Miss Clarke assisted by staff and girls.  
The Ice-Cream Stand was conducted by Mrs. Taggart assisted by Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Geare and Mrs. Robinson.

Goldfish Stall: Colonel Nicholson assisted by Major Hickling, Major Bagall, Major R. B. Young, Miss Kirkpatrick, Miss Bowden.

Parcels Stall: Mrs. Knight. Tea was served on the lawn which was kindly put at the disposal of the visitors by His Excellency the Governor. The tables were very attractively set out and it was a pleasant experience to be waited upon by so many charming ladies.

**DAIRY FARM NEWS.**

**BUTTER**

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

From 1st November 1921.

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"DAIRYMAID" 1.15 "

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In 7oz & 15oz bottles

The Tea Garden was in charge of Mrs. Richard Hancock, Mrs. Harston and Mrs. Wallace. Tea was served under the supervision of Mrs. Harston and Mrs. Richard Hancock, in two shifts, consisting of the following ladies who acted as waitresses: Mrs. Archer, Miss Coppinger, Mrs. G. N. Humphreys, Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Marshall Wood, Miss Gittins, Miss Newsholme, Mrs. Quares van Ufford, Miss D. Ellis, Miss P. Ellis, Miss Husley, Miss Stobart, Miss Stubbs, Mrs. Stoppard, Lady Stuart Taylor, Mrs. Tinson, Miss Edkins, Mrs. R. Sutherland, Miss Macdonald, Miss Betty Ram, Mrs. Sayer, Miss Fothergill, Miss H. Griffin, Mrs. Holt, Miss Hodgson, Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, Mrs. Alfred Humphreys, Miss Wooten, Mrs. Pluridan, Mrs. Evans, Miss Barnes, Miss B. Blair, Mrs. Ravington, Miss Carroll, Miss Davidson, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. de Roue, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Greig, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Haslam, Miss Hazland, Miss L. Hazland, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Leask, Miss K. Phillips, Miss Robertson, Miss Drury, Madame Rodolfuser, Miss Matheson, Miss Morris, Mrs. Dalgety, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. R. B. Young.

Other helpers with the tea arrangements were Mrs. Harrington, Mr. E. A. Nicholson, Major Cassel, Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Colonel Nicholson, the Army Service and Ordnance Corps, Mr. J. H. Taggart, Miss Clarke, Mr. Goodall, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. Buttonton, Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Messrs. Rowell and Co., Miss Inness, Miss Wallace, Miss Sloan, Mrs. Digby, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Davies, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. McMurray, Miss Girling, Mrs. Brotherton Harker and Mrs. Beaurepaire.

The Public Works Department rendered great service in undertaking the erection of the stalls.

**FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.**

Articles Signed.

The articles were signed on Saturday for the Featherweight Championship of the Colony, to be fought between Teddy Neal and Leading Stoker Britt, of H. M. S. Cairo, at the City Hall on Saturday, November 26th. Neal was accompanied by his trainer, Kid Marriot, and Britt was accompanied by Petty Officer P. T. L. MacDonald. Mr. W. Logan, of the Hongkong Boxing Association, Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, secretary, and press representatives were present. The fight will probably be refereed by Major G. F. E. Rapson.

It should be a good fight, neither of the men being novices in the noble art. Britt was featherweight champion of Egypt and Neal has several victories to his credit in Hongkong, having won six out of four local fights. Neal knocked out Smith, of the R.E.'s, the Army Champion, in three and a half rounds at the Ming Yuen Gardens in 1915, the same year he sent Mickie Welch to the floor for the full count in one round, last year in three rounds he knocked out Ward, of H.M.S. Carlisle, and last year he defeated Britt on points in a ten-round contest. In all these fights he was trained by Kid Marriot, who is a veteran himself at the game. In 1918 Neal was beaten on points by Young Daniels in an eight-round contest at the City Hall, and the same year was beaten by Webb, of H. M. S. Ambrose, in the sixth round at the City Hall.

**COMPROMISED!**  
THEATRE ROYAL.  
TO-NIGHT!

**COMPROMISED!**  
THEATRE ROYAL.  
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HONGKONG.

ONE CAN ALWAYS BE SURE OF THAT TOUCH WHICH DISTINGUISHES THE MAN WHO IS REALLY WELL DRESSED; THE CLEANLINE, THE LOOK OF BEING FIT, SMARTLY SET UP, IF HE IS WEARING A KNOX HAT.



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SHIRTS. WITH SOFT OR STIFF FRONTS. SOCKS. PUMPS. SCARVES. TIES. DRESS. BRACES. GLOVES. WAISTCOATS. STUDS & LINKS. DRESS SUITINGS. Style & Fit exclusive. Guaranteed Materials.

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**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.**  
Sole Agents  
Hongkong & South China



# CAMERA NEWS



Photo of beautiful Princess Elizabeth of Rumania in the head-dress of straw which she wore at her wedding to Prince Carol of Greece. The straw was used in a band around the head, knotted at the back and draped over the shoulders.

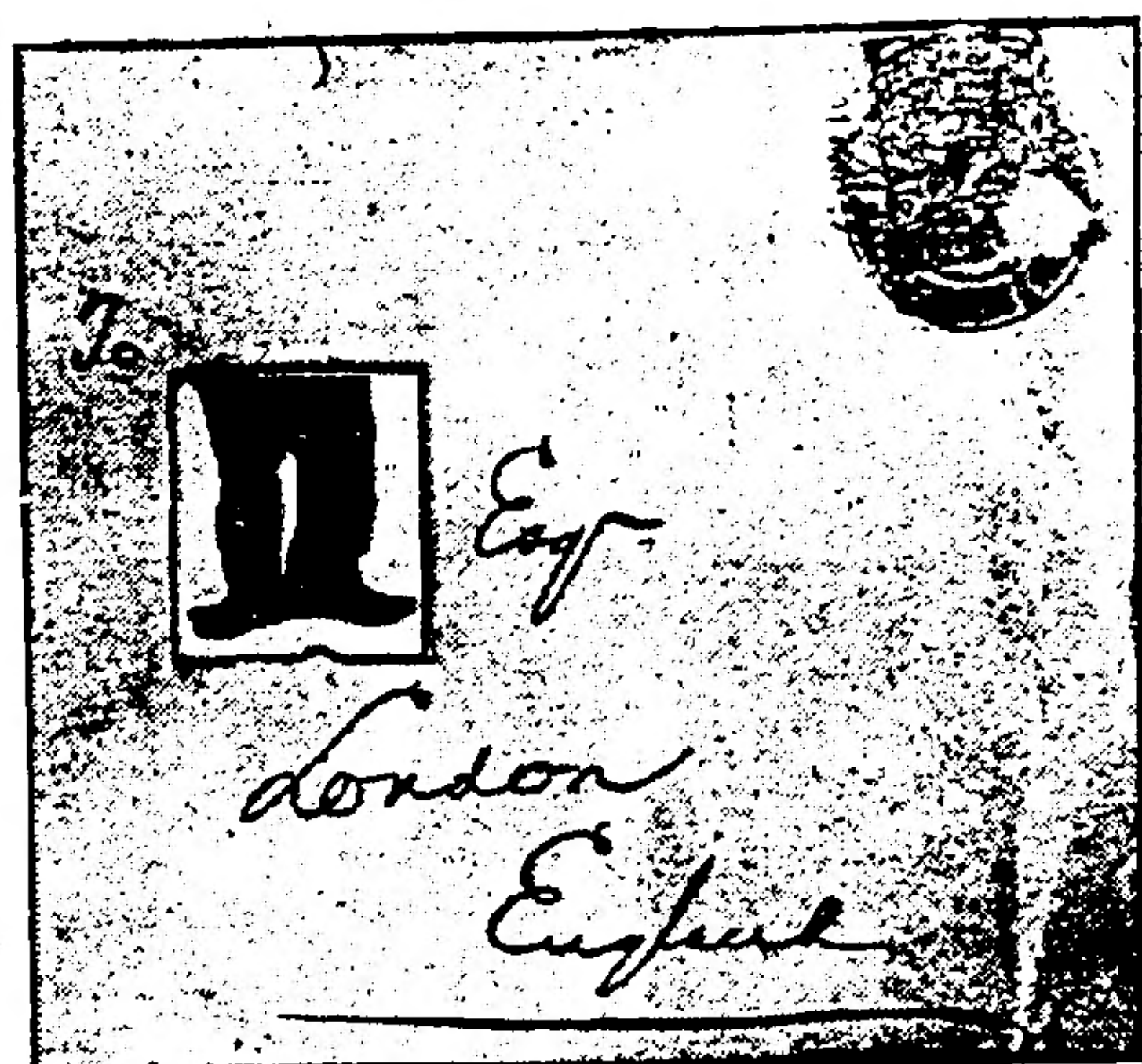


The favourite wife of the Maharajah of Kergurthia of India is classed as one of the most beautiful women in the world. The photo shows her on a recent visit to Berlin.



TWO VIEWS OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN LONDON.

"Dear old Lunnnon," where Charlie Chaplin spent his boyhood and youth and began his professional career, gave the famous film comedian a rousing welcome when he arrived in that city recently. "British stolidity," "English phlegm" and "insular reserve" disappeared completely when Charlie showed himself to the huge crowds that clamored for a sight of him. After doing London and visiting his old haunts there Chaplin went to Paris, where he received another big ovation.



A Watford, England, man sent this letter. Yes, Charlie got it.



Scene in an Estonian clearing station near the Soviet frontier, where the American Red Cross is aiding in the care of starving Russian refugees.



Homeless German children, some of them injured, haunt the sites of their former homes, ruined in the big explosion at Oppau, Germany.

## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Might as Well Make It Worth While—

BY ALLMAN





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BELLEROPHON 20th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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## PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

INION 22nd Nov. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver  
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TYNDAROS 3rd Jan.

## NEW YORK SERVICE

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AGENTS.

## AMERICAN VAGRANTS.

Committed To House Of  
Detention.

James Long and Charles James were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell on Saturday with being vagrants. Defendants were out of work for some time, and Inspector Cashman applied to the Magistrate for their commitment to the House of Detention.

When asked by the Magistrate if his present predicament was brought about by deserting, Long said that at Saigon he missed his ship, which was now in New York. Both he and James were American citizens.

The Magistrate asked Inspector Cashman if the Police were devising means of sending them back to America. Inspector Cashman said the Police would consider the matter later. Defendants gave themselves up to the Police.

Committing them to the House of Detention, the Magistrate informed defendants that measures would be taken to repatriate them to America. In the meantime, during their stay in the House of Detention, they would be permitted to go out to seek employment.

RIVAL PACIFIC  
CONFERENCE.

## Proposed by Soviet.

According to reports received from Russia preparations are under way for another Pacific Conference, this one to be held not at Washington but at Irkutsk. Delegates are being invited by Soviet Russia, which has called the conference, from all subject peoples and it is believed that the main purpose of the meeting of these Far Eastern representatives is to protest against "the imperial policy of the Powers."

China has been invited to send representatives, but most of the countries, which will be heard at the conference are those of the so-called subject peoples. Korea, India, Siam, Mongolia, and the Far Eastern Republic are among these countries, while delegates from Shantung, it is said, will participate in the deliberations.

## JUVENILE THIEVES.

## Steal Fish In Market.

"If you are brought up again you will be sent to prison for a long term," was the warning given on Saturday by Mr. R. E. Lindell to a small boy whom he ordered to receive twelve strokes for stealing 25 catfish of fresh fish at the Western Market. Similar punishment, but less strokes, was also meted out to two young accomplices of the defendant.

It was stated by Sub-Inspector Grant that a district watchman saw the first defendant climbing over the gate of the market early in the morning and receiving fish through the iron bars of the gate from the other two defendants, who were inside the gate. The first defendant was arrested by the watchman and information given by him to the Police led to the arrest of his two confederates. The first defendant had a very recent previous conviction.

The Magistrate said he recognised defendant, but was only the other day that he had ordered him to be whipped for stealing turtles. First defendant was ordered to receive twelve strokes. Later he was ushered into the Court by the Sergeant who held the cane and the Bench was informed that defendant had not given over the effects of the previous whipping and that he was not in a condition to be whipped again. The Magistrate changed the original sentence to four weeks imprisonment.

It is reported that the Korean delegation is already on its way to Irkutsk, and that the ten representatives of Shantung have been appointed.

The purpose of the conference is in reality to attack the policies of the Great Powers and to try and counteract the supposed results of the Conference at Washington. Accordingly the representatives of these subject countries will take up the same questions as do the delegates of the powers at Washington and the agenda of Washington and Irkutsk will be similar.

THE FIGHTING IN THE  
YANGTZE VALLEY.

What It Is All About.

[We have more than once wondered exactly what the fighting along the Yangtze is all about. Here is General Woo Pui-foo's own explanation.]

"To the Various Provinces, and the people of Hupeh, Hunan and Szechuan—

"There can be no perpetual enmity among those who are colleagues, and there is no justification for hostilities among brothers. Those who are disposed toward war shall be unhappy, and the originators of evils shall find themselves frustrated. The strife among the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Szechuan has been in progress for several months. Hundreds of human lives and immense properties have been sacrificed as a result of this war.

## WHO ORIGINATED IT.

"Now who is the originator of these disasters, and who are responsible for this war? Those who possess common sense and simple knowledge can easily tell the whole story from the beginning to the end.

"Last year the authorities of these three provinces made arrangements for united defence work, because they thought their mutual relationships are like those of the lips to the mouth and taken together is a provincial brotherhood. This understanding is still in force, and were it not for unfounded suspicions it would have been almost impossible to compel these brotherly provinces an internecine war.

"Ambitious political plotters and sinister conspirators who are constantly in search of employment and riches took advantage of the mutinies at Ichang and Wuchang to promote notions of self-government. They persuaded the governments of Hunan and Szechuan that they only send some handfuls of troops to relieve the people of Hupeh they would be given freedom to share in the power and revenues of that province. Hence the authorities of these two provinces broke their faith in the arrangements for united defence, and took up arms against Hupeh. Much against their expectations, their plans were utterly frustrated. Who are the originators of this war, and where are they now? Is there any sin in the innocent people to justify this? And what offence have the soldiers committed that they suffered in the fighting? What meaning is there in the existing enmity among the military leaders of these provinces? The tragedies of Puchi and Yochow, and the recent bloodshed at Ichang are all extremely inhuman atrocities, of which I speak only with a touching feeling of distress.

## FOR SELFISH INTERESTS ONLY.

"Should the people themselves wish to organise self-government, it is no business of the militarists, and should Hupeh desire to organize self-government, Hunan and Szechuan should not have a hand in it. The scheming politicians aim to mix up the people and the militarists. They invaded other provinces for no other purpose than the mere pretence of relieving the people of other provinces. For the advancement of self-interests of a few, many lives and properties were sacrificed. And it was for this alone that the provinces of Hunan and Szechuan took up arms without weighing the consequences attendant upon such unhesitating enterprise. At present, of course, they repent being made the tools of the conspirators and plotters.

"If these provinces resume their former union defence work in har-

WELCOME TO LORD  
NORTHCLOTTE.

Articles in Tokyo Press.

Taking advantage of the arrival at Yokohama of Lord Northcliffe, the Japanese newspapers publish articles of welcome of his Lordship, and there are not a few of them which refer to his argument regarding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The Tokyo Nichi Nichi declares—"So long as the Alliance is only to assure the peace of the Orient and is in no way hostile whatever to the United States there can be no reason why it should not be continued. Inasmuch as Japan has no territorial ambition towards China, always acting on the principle of the open door and equal opportunity in concert with the Powers concerned, coupled with the fact that the opinion entertained by a section of military is anything but representative of the popular will of the Japanese people at large, it is devotedly to be hoped that Japan's diplomacy and her policy towards China in particular will not be misunderstood."

The Tokyo Asahi states that Lord Northcliffe's contention for the usefulness of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is, it is to be considered, nothing but a warning to the people of Japan as to the real state of relationship existing between Great Britain and America and as to the fact that the best way in which the Far East is to be dealt with in the future time lies in the co-operation of the three great Powers, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, and that the enmity between Japan and the United States is a drawback to the peace of the world.

The Yomiuri argues—Japan at this opportune moment, should voluntarily express intention to abolish the Anglo-Japanese Alliance throwing away all the circumstances in the past and thus endeavour to settle her policy for the establishment of more cordial relationship on a fresh basis between Japan, Great Britain, and the United States.

The Kokumin sets forth to the effect that we are desirous of having Lord Northcliffe study Japan in as much details as possible.

A \$2.00 CAMERA WILL  
TAKE PICTURES.

but no sensible person claims that the photographs equal those secured with a \$50.00 lens. The eye is a miniature camera, and lenses simply remedy defects in the natural photographing mechanism. The better the lenses, the better the results. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 33, Queen's Road Central, manufacture lenses as safe, as nearly perfect and as satisfactory as can be produced by the combination of human ingenuity and constructive machinery of the highest type.

many, there can be no perpetual enmity. Hupeh soldiers will never invade and transgress over the borders of Hunan or Szechuan, nor will these provinces send more troops into Hupeh. The Hupeh government has no ambition to attack other provinces. I earnestly hope that the Government of Hunan and Szechuan will be brought to their sense by their recent failures.

"I am now about to return to the North, and before going I wish to offer these earnest words to my fellow-countrymen throughout the whole country."

## 1922 FUR FASHIONS.



These photographs show the front and back views of a starting fur costume—a peep at the winter's possibilities. It is a straight-lined, kimono-sleeved dress of broadtail with monkey-fur underskirt.

## CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

## "WENATCHEE"

having arrived from Seattle, Wash. via ports, on 7th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 1 & 2 Dundas Street, Yau-mati, and stored at consignees' risk. Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 12th inst. by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

## PACIFIC S.S. CO.

United States Shipping Board,  
Emergency Fleet Corporation.

## Managing Agents,

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, Union Building,  
Hongkong, 8th Nov., 1921.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA via KOBE  
& NAGASAKI.

The Company's Steamship  
"MEXICO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 18th Nov., 1921 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representatives and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA.

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1921.

## HLMROD'S

Asthma  
Cure

## GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.

Write for the free booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System" and a diet book.

the revision or the making of a commercial treaty with any nation. It was also resolved to ask for a clear statement of account on the famine surtax and to demand readjustment of foreign loans and to express non-recognition of the income tax.

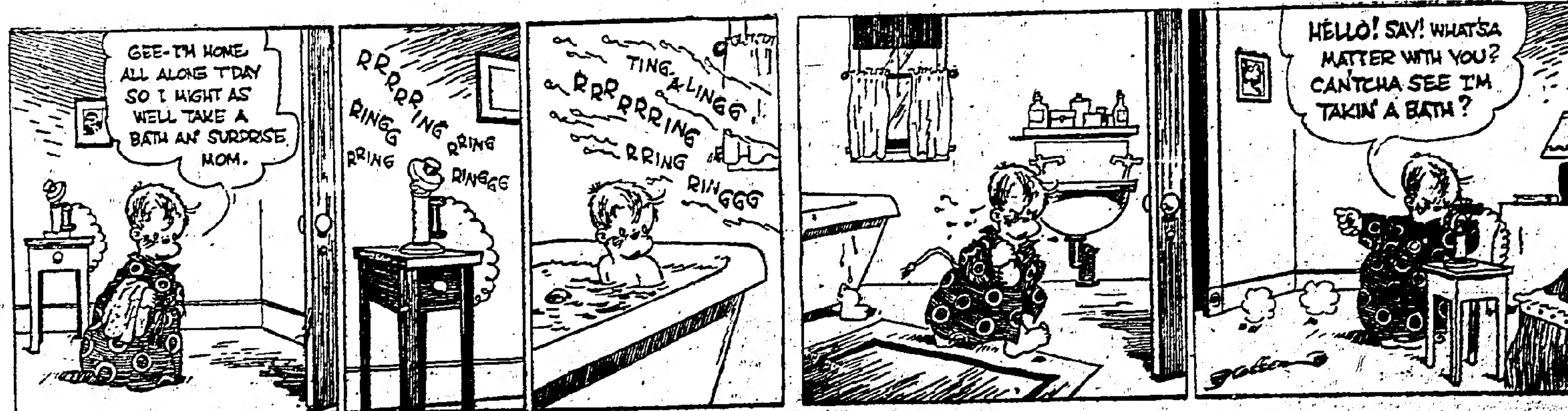
CHINESE CHAMBERS OF  
COMMERCE AND FUTURE  
TREATIES.

The conference of Chinese Chambers of Commerce resolved to demand readjustment of the import duty and the adoption of a uniform Customs system, and to protest against the imposition of indiscriminate duties on goods also that the opinion of the Chambers of Commerce should be requested at least a year before

## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

## Freckles' Temper Is Aroused!

## BY BLOSSER





# CLIMPS OF CHINA.

A series of Vandyck

Photogravures illustrating Chinese life and surroundings.

A suitable present to send Home for Christmas.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD  
Hongkong Dispensary.

## Birth.

SHINER.—At No. 89, The Peak, on the 13th. instant to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Charles Shiner, a son.

## Death.

WILKIE.—At the Matilda Hospital at 1 a.m. to-day John Wilkie, aged 56. Funeral will pass the monument at 4.45 p.m.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1921.

## THE CARDS ON THE TABLE.

The United States cards are on the table, at least in respect of the first hand, and an impressive showing is presented to the eyes of the world. Surprise, and also, we believe, gratification, will be widespread at the extensive character of the proposals tabled by the conveners of the Conference. It is reported, and is not difficult to credit, that all the delegates regard them as far more sweeping than was anticipated. The exact words of the report are that "the proposals are more drastic and far more severe than was expected." Of drastic character they are, which is surely their virtue; why they should be spoken as "severe," a term of depreciation, is not quite manifest. But there appears to be unanimity of opinion, according to Reuters, that the proposals will form a splendid basis for discussion, and on a preliminary view we think this impression will be generally shared.

Restriction of future programmes with possibly some modification of current programmes was the common line of expectation: few thought the United States would go so far as to recommend the scrapping of tonnage building or launched. The American delegation has laid down a bold plan—the abandonment of all capital ships on the building programme, actual or projected: the scrapping of certain older ships; and capital ship tonnage to be taken as the criterion for the allowance of auxiliary craft. It is also proposed that general regard should be had to the existing naval strengths of the Powers. No doubt the last two points will evoke plenty of discussion as well as the first two. Speaking generally, we may say that the Washington Administration has done well to provide so broad a basis. Then the extent and duration of this suspension go beyond the hopes of the pacifists, who had spoken of a period such as two years, whereas America proposes a cessation of capital-ship building for a decade.

A few months ago the Admiralty decided upon four ships of the Hood type upon the assumption that the Conference would not abandon existing tonnage. This, as we have seen, is now proposed to be done. Britain is invited to discontinue this building, and to abandon all her second line ships, and also those of the first-line to the George V. class, which are the older of those ships. Uncle Sam in turn makes the handsome offer to scrap fifteen battleships now building and a like number of older battleships. It remains to be seen how far this meets the Admiralty's view regarding post-Jutland tonnage, which after all must be regarded as the primary standard. The American proposal for an eventual half million tons in capital ships as the standard for the United States and Britain means the abandonment of our traditional role of Mistress of the Seas, but the First Lord announced a year ago the Government's acquiescence in an equality standard, so that the proposal runs on the British lines. Japan is invited to depart from the eight-and-eight programme, as she has signified her willingness to do, by making substantial cuts in her building and projected programmes, besides scrapping older ships; the eventual limit in capital tonnage to be fixed at 60 per cent. of the American and British standard. The sacrifice appears, broadly, to follow a *pro rata* scheme, with the ultimate tonnage doing full justice to Nippon's present efficient fleet. Of course, it has been a contention of Japan that her building has been held up, but on approximate figures the eastern empire has been fairly done by. From the keen discussion that will doubtless ensue we shall probably obtain some illuminating sidelights upon the respective standpoints. At first sight one receives the impression that Washington is in earnest.

## NOTES & COMMENTS.

### Our New Territories.

To-day's debate on the Government's budget proposals for next year will provide our readers with quite enough local politics to think about, without having any more added by ourselves, but we feel constrained to call rather special attention to the speech by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak dealing as it does with the important question of the development of the New Territories. There can be no question that in its lease of that large area this Colony possesses an asset it has not wholly taken advantage of as regards the supply of market produce. We are very largely dependent on supplies from Macao, Canton and the West River district generally whereas there is plenty of ground under our own control on which could be raised nearly sufficient to meet all our needs. If we take but the big island of Lantau itself there is enough land and to spare. We have heard of several schemes for making our territories more productive in this respect but they all seem to have come to naught. Whether the fault lies with the Government in not being ready enough to grant the necessary facilities, or whether it is due to the preference of the village folk to raise their own rice we are not sufficiently conversant with the matter to know, but we realise that Mr. Lau Chu Pak has called attention to a very important question. When he tells us that a big scheme of reclamation in the New Territories has been under the consideration of the Government for several years and that more than twelve months ago it was expected that a lease would be granted we rather naturally suspect official indifference as being the cause of the lack of development. Perhaps with Mr. Lau Chu Pak's reminder to go upon the Government will better itself and demonstrate that it realises the value of the lands it is administering.

### Germany's Money Market.

In spite of Herr Wirth's disclaimer that the German Government is purposely promoting the fall of the mark, the majority of people will want a little more than that bare statement before they are convinced. Reuters' correspondent at Berlin has told us that "wildly baseless rumours" are being circulated in that city in connection with the visit of the Reparations Commission. Just what those rumours are he left us to guess, but if they were rumours regarding Allied interference with the issuance of vast quantities of paper money we trust they will have their effect. Marks have been a little firmer on the London market during the latter half of this week, though it is interesting to note that a week's return for the Reichsbank discloses that the notes in circulation equal 92,510 million marks, or an increase of 1,082 million within a week and an increase of 20,770 million since June. It will be a little difficult for Herr Wirth to justify such a flooding of the market as that, and unless we mistake the general temper of the Reparations Commission, such justification will have to be forthcoming. Germany cannot be allowed to drive herself into a financial bankruptcy (not industrial bankruptcy, please note) in order to escape her due obligations.

### The Power of the Chemist.

In the latest number of the *United Empire*, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, we note a very thoughtful comment on the meeting of the British Association held some time ago at Edinburgh. The writer says that science has achieved so many conquests in the last half century that it might "pardonably" be imagined the time has come for a halt, for the consolidation of the positions won. The meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh tends to suggest that the real conquest is only now beginning. The new conception of the atom alone opens up possibilities dreamed of perhaps but until a few years ago hardly regarded as within the bounds of practical science. Sir Edward Thorpe, in his Presidential address, struck a note of which more than one other was an echo. Science is out for the service of man, and it is among the great tragedies that its resources should be turned to wanton destruction and sheer barbarism. The chemist would make the use of mustard gas in warfare illegal; yet in the very breath with which he utters this pious wish he

## DAY BY DAY.

### CHILDREN HAVE MORE NEED OF MODELS THAN OF CRITICS.—Joubert.

There was a clean bill of health on Saturday.

An apprentice was on Saturday removed to Hospital from Kowloon Dock where as the result of a propeller striking him whilst being hauled up by a chain block. He sustained a compound fracture of the left leg and right wrist.

A gust of wind upset a kerosene lamp and started a fire at a coolies' match on the reclamation at Kowloon City. There were no casualties although the shed was burnt down. The damage is estimated at \$110 and is not covered by insurance.

A coolie who took out a car from the Dragon Garage on the sly to learn driving, was found out when he ran the car against a telephone standard. When charged before Mr. R.E. Lindsell this morning with driving without a licence, defendant stated that he was being helped by another man. The defendant was discharged with a caution.

Among those visiting the Colony at the present time is Mr. Albert C. Hall, who is the manager of the Eastern Head Office of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., at Singapore. Mr. Hall has been on an organising tour for his company and has just appointed Messrs. Dodwell and Company as agents in this Colony.

Members of the General Committee for the reception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales are reminded that a meeting of the Committee is to be held at the City Hall, Chamber of Commerce Room, on Wednesday, November 16th, at 2.00 noon, at which arrangements for carrying out the approved programme will be considered. It is hoped that all members of the General Committee will be able to attend.

An armed robbery occurred last night at Yau-mat in Jacob Sa-soon Street resulting in a successful haul for the robbers. At 9 o'clock an amah, who came from the house, was seized by one of the robbers who lay in wait on the staircase. She was forcibly taken into the kitchen where she was bound and gagged. With the assistance of another robber, who immediately appeared on the scene armed with a revolver and dagger, the house was thoroughly overhauled and property and money of the total value of \$516 stolen. The men escaped.

## WEDDING.

### Ribeiro—Souza.

Of particular interest to Portuguese residents was the wedding, solemnised on Saturday morning at the Cathedral of St. Martin, of Mr. C. A. de Jesus, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Vieira Ribeiro of Hongkong, and Miss Luiza Francisco Xavier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Constantino Maria de Souza of Macao.

The bride, who was attired in a dress of white satin and carried a spray of orange blossom, was given away by her father. She was attended by the Misses Maria and Anna Conceicao, who wore dresses of pink silk and carried bouquets of orange blossom. Mr. Jorge A. V. Ribeiro was the "best man." The Rev. Father Augusto Silva was the officiating clergyman, while Mr. J. Lima officiated at the organ.

The couple returned to Hongkong in the afternoon when they held a reception for their many friends at No. 11 Morrison Gap Road, the residence of the bridegroom's father. From relatives and friends numerous beautiful presents were received.

foreshadows horrors in the next war compared with which those in the last were mild inflictions. On the economic side, the Conference had a message which warned men against crying for the moon when it is certain that in a short time, as history counts time, mankind will have to face "the blood-curdling fact" that the last ton of coal and the last gallon of oil are in sight. Only the chemist, not the social revolutionary, will be able to rescue mankind.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### To-Day's Meeting.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, over which H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs K.C.M.G.) presided. There were also present:

Col. Davey, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
The Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.  
The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., Attorney General.  
The Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Director of Public Works.  
The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, C.B.E., Colonial Treasurer.  
The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education.  
The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.  
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.  
The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lane.  
The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird.  
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.  
The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.  
The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.  
Mr. S. B. McElderry, Clerk of Councils.

**FINANCIAL MINUTES.**  
The following financial minutes were presented and referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—  
\$27,465 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Praya East Reclamation Scheme.  
\$8,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Purchase of two motor cars for use of Departments in Kowloon and New Territory.  
\$14,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Erection of Wireless Installation at Gap Rock.  
\$500 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Motor Cars, Running Expenses.

**MR. POLLOCK'S QUESTIONS.**  
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock asked the following questions:—  
1. "When does the Government intend to publish the Report of the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor for the purpose of considering what measures can best be taken (i) To facilitate the prompt acquisition by applicants of sites which they require; and (ii) To facilitate the prompt passing of building plans?"

The answer was that the report has already been published.  
2. "What measures does the Government propose to take for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations made in the Report of the Commission on Child Labour?"  
The reply to this question was:—  
The Government is giving the report and recommendations of the Commission its careful consideration but is not yet in a position to state what measures it proposes to adopt.

**FACILITATING BUILDING.**  
A very interesting report was laid on the table dealing with the facilitation of building plans but we cannot find space for this to-day.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."  
The Motor Accident.

Sir.—We shall esteem it a favour if you will publish this letter and thus contradict a misstatement published in the *Hongkong Daily Press* this morning under the heading "Serious Motor Accident." One of the hired motors did not run into No. 365 car. There was a collision between No. 365 car belonging to the Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank and No. 166 car, owned by Mr. Souza. The former was driven by a Chinese licensed chauffeur and the latter by a Mr. Lopes. Our cars were in no way involved in the accident and coming on the scene a few minutes later rendered assistance in bringing in the injured passengers.

Thanking you in advance,  
Yours faithfully,  
THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, Nov. 12.

**THE SALT REVENUE.**  
The Commander-in-Chief of Szechuan and the Salt Protectorate have concluded an agreement to the effect that all the salt incomes of the Province valued at eleven million dollars will be entirely shifted to the Szechuan Provincial Government under certain conditions.—*Chen Pao*.

## U. S. OPINION ON MR. HUGHES' PROPOSALS.

### A Great Sensation.

(Reuters Service.)

New York, November 13.  
Mr. Hughes' proposals for limitation of naval armaments have created as great a sensation in the United States as abroad. The newspapers consider that the proposals constitute a great advance, and stress the fact that the United States Government pledges itself to a larger reduction than is asked from others.  
Baron Hayashi Approves.

London, November 13.  
Interviewed by the *Sunday Express*, Baron Hayashi believed that Japan would agree to President Harding's programme if America pledged herself thereto, and declared that America and Japan had been friendly for years. If one does not build capital ships, the other has no need to do so; there is no third power to constitute a menace in the Pacific. Baron Hayashi thought the programme should be acceptable to all the Powers.  
French Premier's Pacific Declaration.

Paris, November 12.  
In an interview with the Havas special representative at Washington the French Premier stated: "We have come with the sincerest desire to reach an agreement giving the world real peace instead of an armed peace. France will do her utmost to create all around a peaceful atmosphere, in which the peoples can work in a spirit of perfect security."  
Conference Applauds French Premier.

Washington, November 13.  
After Mr. Hughes had outlined the American plan to limit naval armaments there was a spontaneous demonstration of sympathy for France. Shouts of "Briand! Briand!" were raised, and the French Premier delivered an impromptu speech. He said that in immediately accepting the invitation to attend the conference France was actuated by a strong feeling of friendship for America and by her own ardent desire for peace. Although she was still surrounded by great dangers, she was anxious to find some means of limiting armaments. She had already taken steps in this direction, and was prepared to go as far as possible. As soon as her position was made safe, she was ready to lay down arms. M. Briand was loudly applauded, and the cheering broke out afresh when a translation of his speech into English was read out.—*Havas*

## AGRICULTURAL WORKERS'

### Voting on the Convention.

Geneva, November 13.  
The Labour Conference has adopted a Convention guaranteeing farm workers the same rights of association and combination as industrial workers. Mr. Barrett and Sir (Thomas) Oliver, the South African and Australian Government delegates respectively, and Mr. Cookson, Mr. Parsons, and Tamura, the Australian, Canadian and Japanese employers' delegates opposed the Convention. Messrs. Inuzuka and Okamoto, the Japanese Government delegates, abstained.

The conference also adopted a convention giving farm workers the benefit of laws providing compensation for accidents, while it adopted a recommendation urging the Governments to extend to farmers the benefits of sickness, invalidity, old age, and insurance arrangements.

## RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

### Dr. Nansen's Plan for Motor Ploughs.

Geneva, November 13.  
Speaking at an informal gathering of the International Labour Office Dr. Nansen outlined a simple, though bold and costly, plan for the restoration of Russian economic prosperity, involving the dispatch of motor-ploughs on a large scale to the famine areas, with experts to instruct the peasants in their use.

## ARMISTICE DAY IN FRANCE.

### Quiet Celebration.

Paris, November 12.  
The third anniversary of Armistice Day was celebrated throughout France in a quiet way, large crowds paying their respects at the France and Allied military tombs.—*Havas*.

## PROFITTEERING IN FRANCE.

### Drastic Measures to Keep Down Coal Prices.

Paris, November 12.  
The Government has decided upon new and drastic measures to keep down coal prices and to curb profiteering.—*Havas*.

## TRAGIC DEATH OF MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE.

### Mrs. Jay Gould Falls Dead While Golfing.

(Lakewood, N. J.), November 14.  
Mrs. George Jay Gould dropped dead while golfing with her husband.

## MARSHAL JOFFRE EMBARKS.

Marseilles, November 11.  
Marshal Joffre embarked aboard the *Forbes* at 4 p.m.—*Havas*.

## OBITUARY.

### Mr. John Wilkie.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of one of Hongkong's oldest residents in the person of Mr. John Wilkie, who passed away at the Matilda Hospital early this morning. First coming to Hongkong more than 30 years ago, Mr. Wilkie served with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for over 20 years, following which he was for several years with Messrs. Macdonald and Company. A few years ago Mr. Wilkie set up in business on his own as Messrs. Wilkie and Company, engaging in general import and export business. Mr. Wilkie was particularly interested in mining developments in the neighbouring provinces and had very extensively travelled in South China, collecting much valuable data.

The deceased, who was 56 years of age, had been indisposed for some time past, his health

## MR. RASMUSSEN.

### "Alive and Well."

We are in receipt of information from the Asiatic Petroleum Company to the effect that authentic news has been received from Mr. Rasmussen saying that he is alive and well. It will be remembered that Mr. Rasmussen was captured by bandits about six weeks ago. The information now to hand is reliable, but we are not yet in a position to state more.

generally failing. The deepest sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Wilkie, who is at home, and for the two sons, Mr. C. A. G. Wilkie of Messrs. G. N. Marshall and Company, Shanghai, and Mr. P. W. A. Wilkie, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Shanghai office, who was so well-known locally before his recent transfer. The funeral takes place this evening, the cortege passing the Monument at 4.45.











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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
HYANZA	7,000	26th Nov.	Melb. London & Antwerp
LAHORE	5,200	6th Dec.	Spain, Colombo & B'way

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	7,000	15th Nov.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	16th Nov. at 10 a.m.	Melbourne via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN.

TANDA	7,000	19th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
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All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

KASUBI MARU Tuesday, 27th Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

SHIZUOKA MARU Friday, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.

HAKONE MARU Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUYE MARU Wednesday, 23rd November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU Wednesday 7th December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DELACOA MARU Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

TSUYAMA MARU End of December.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Wednesday, 16th November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

GENOA MARU Friday, 18th November.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

SANUKI MARU Monday, 14th November.

MORIOKA MARU Thursday, 24th November.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Thursday, 17th Nov.

TSUYAMA MARU Thursday, 17th November.

YOKOHAMA MARU Sunday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.

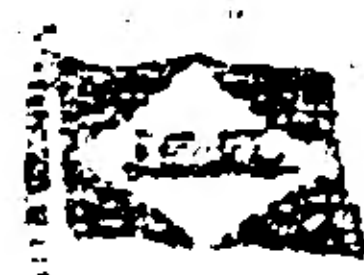
YAMA MARU (Calling Nagasaki) Sunday, 20th Nov.

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Tjibodas	Java	in port	14th Nov.	Japan
Tjikini	Java	in port	17th Nov.	Japan
Tjimanoeck	Java	in port	16th Nov.	Amoy S'hai
Chidar	Java	13th Nov.		
Tjipanas	Java	19th Nov.	24 Nov.	Java via Saigon
Tjitaroom	S'hai/Amoy	25th Nov.	2nd Nov.	Java

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Tjibodas	Java	second half of Nov.		Frisco via Cebu, Manila
Tjibodas	Java	second half of Dec.		San Francisco

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City of Glasgow	5th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
Kazembe	19th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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City of Manchester	20th Feb.	London
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OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENVILE"	21st November.
"GLENAVY"	9th December.
"GLENLUCE"	17th December.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	15th Nov. L'DOR, R'DAM & H'BURG	
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	6th Dec. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, R'DAM & HAMBURG.	

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BANGKOK via Swatow	Vatshing	Wed. 16th Nov. at 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed. 16th Nov. at noon.
HANGHAI via Swatow	Chowang	Thurs. 17th Nov. at 11 a.m.
TRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Thurs. 17th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAI & T'ian via S'ow	Wahsing	Fri. 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.
NIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Fri. 18th Nov. at noon.
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri. 18th Nov. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Laisang	Thurs. 24th Nov. at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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NIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Nientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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S.S. "Namsang" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 17th Nov., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

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SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Suiyang	15th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	15th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Luchow	16th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	17th Nov. at noon.
SWATOW & AMOY	Teau	17th Nov. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	25th Nov. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving
Hai-ching	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 15th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Hai-long	W. Couper	FRI. 18th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Hai-hong	W. C. Pamore	TUES. 22nd Nov. at 1 p.m.

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S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 29th Nov.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka &amp; Yokohama.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 13th Nov.

For further particulars please apply to:—

No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central.

Second Floor of Prince's Building. Tel. No. 2706.

SHIPPING NEWS.

FOREIGN SHIPS RE-ENTER.

PETROGRAD.

For the first time for seven years foreign merchant steamers have again entered the port of Petrograd, thus marking a new phase in the development of Russian economic life.

U. S. MERCANTILE FLEET.

Senator Underwood discussing the proposed resolution calling for a complete ousting by the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation said that a very great influence had been at work in America for more than a hundred years to keep American ship from the seas.

NEW JAPANESE SERVICE.

Heavy cargo offerings for the Orient have resulted in the presence of three Japanese steamships in the service of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, the new Oriental line recently established here with A. M. Gillespie & Co. as agent in Puget Sound waters. The steamships Thames Maru, Tomiura Maru and Fukui Maru were the vessels. All three vessels are taking general cargo off-loads, consisting of lumber, flour, wheat, a general merchandise, for Japan only. The other liners of the Yamashita service will handle the bookings for Oriental points other than Japan.

NO MORE LEVIATHANS YET.

AWHILE.

The T-mes may not—in our time—house vessels so large as the largest which now patronize Southampton, but it is very doubtful if Southampton or any other place will be required to find accommodation for any more Olympics, Aquitanias, Majestics or Berengarias than are already in existence. There has been recently a very decided change of opinion with regard to the merits of very big ships, and not a few shipowners and naval architects have said quite frankly that in the four-named, and in America's white elephant Leviathan, the economic limit of size has been very decidedly passed. Even the Mauretania six is not, it is said, nearly so profitable as that represented by the smaller vessels of the Cunard and White Star Lines. The 1,000-ft. liner may still come, and that vessel may have a speed of 30 knots or over, but its day is not anything like so near as it seemed to be just before the war. Then the question most frequently discussed was the capacity of shipyards for the building of such vessels, and every now and then we had estimates of the number of 1,000-ft. building berths in the United Kingdom. Now this question has receded into the background, and the point has come to be—who wants 1,000-ft. ships and what could anybody do with them, anyhow? Certainly there is not one firm who would, at the present moment, order such a vessel, even if building costs were normal, and the five ships named are likely to retain all the honours of size for quite a long time.—Shipping and Engineering.

PANAMA TONNAGE.

Thirty-three per cent. of all the shipping which passed through the Panama Canal during the financial year (ended June 30) 1921 was British, and 32 per cent. of the cargo handled was carried in British bottoms. The percentage indicated this year, has been maintained pretty constantly since 1918, though British vessels carried from 41 to 45 per cent. of all traffic through the canal in 1915, 1916 and 1917. The relative decline is explained by the rapid development of American shipping during and after the war. Of the 13,276 vessels which passed through the canal from 1915 to 1921 inclusive, 4,629, or 34 per cent., were British. In 1921, 2,892 ships passed through the canal, of which 972 were British. During the same fiscal year 136 Japanese vessels passed through the Canal. Their aggregate net tonnage under the Panama Canal rules was 613,245. One Japanese vessel passed through the Canal four times during the year, 11 three times, 25 twice, and 49 once only. It is remarkable that in each of the years 1915 to 1921 more Japanese vessels passed through the Canal from Atlantic to Pacific than in the opposite direction. For the entire 7-year period the proportion is nearly 2 to 1. A similar preponderance of vessels in one direction has been noted in studying other features of Canal traffic. It is apparently due to the fact that cargo steamers in the trade with the Far East commonly find it more profitable to move from port to port around the world, going out via Suez and returning via Panama, or vice versa, than to turn back over the same route followed in the outward voyage.



